

TITAN BULGARIA

"ALIGNING BUSINESS GOALS WITH SDGS 2030"

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TITAN IN ZLATNA PANEGA



1907	1966	1998	2004

In the region of Zlatna Panega village, in a small family factory cement was produced for the first time in Bulgaria. The small factory was replaced by a large plant named "Zlatna Panega Cement", equipped with 5 new cement production lines.

As a result of the state privatization policy Heidelberg Cement AD acquired ownership of the company. The company is acquired by the international manufacturer TITAN Cement AD and joined the Group under the name of Zlatna Panega Cement AD. The company owns a cement plant in the village of Zlatna Panega, operates ready-mix units in four cities and participates through joint venture activities in 12 gravel and sand pits and crushed stone quarries.







"By defining our goal more clearly, by making it seem more manageable and less remote, we can help all people to see it, to draw hope from it and to move irresistibly towards it."

John F. Kennedy

NEW TRENDS & ISSUES SDGs 2030 Overview (17 common global goals)







HOW WE HAVE PRIORITIZED SDG AGENDA 2030?

The process:

- Define scope and boundaries by mapping value chain hotspots
- Select KPIs
- Collect and aggregate data
- Define priorities

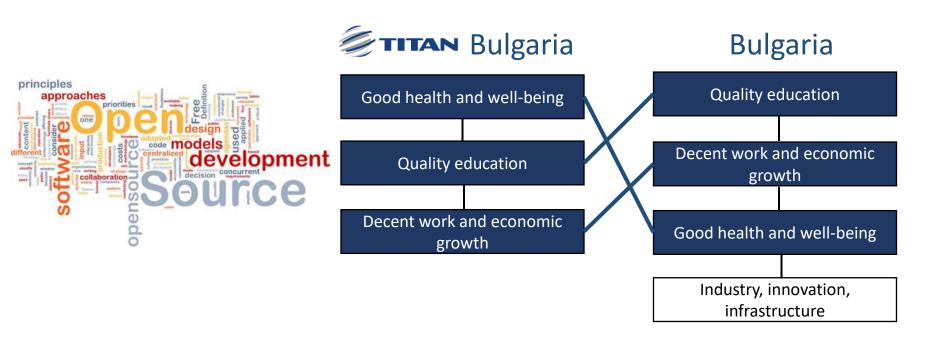
The criteria used:

- The magnitude, severity, and likelihood of the **impacts** we have, as well as the irremediability of these impacts, and their importance to key stakeholders;
- The likelihood that new regulation, standardization, stakeholder pressure or changing market dynamics over time may transform negative impacts into **risks**
- The **opportunity** we have to grow and/or gain advantage from positive impacts



ALIGNMENT BETWEEN BUSINESS AND COUNTRY PRIORITIES

High Priorities for:





ALIGNING MATERIAL ISSUES 2016 WITH SDGS 2030

TYPE OF ISSUE	ISSUE	SDGs	
Financial	Revenue & Tax transparency	16 	17 🏀
Social	Health & Safety	3 _∕√∕•	4 1
	People Management	4 1	8
Environment	Biodiversity / Water	6 V	15 •~~
	Energy / Climate	7 - 🍎 -	13 ••••

UNDERSTANDING TRENDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Modern society depends on reliable and affordable energy services to function smoothly and to develop equitably.
- A well-established energy system supports all sectors from medicine and education to agriculture, infrastructure, communications and high-technology.
- Intensive development patterns have historically relied on inexpensive and energy-dense fossil fuels, which also happen to be the primary source of greenhouse gas emissions contributing to climate change.
- New, clean technologies are available that can reorient development along a more sustainable trajectory.



- Business can accelerate the transition to an affordable, reliable and sustainable energy system by investing in renewable energy resources, prioritizing energy efficient practices, and adopting clean energy technologies and infrastructure.
- With investment in R&D, businesses can innovate and pioneer new technologies that change the status quo of the global energy system, becoming the center of climate change solutions.



UNDERSTANDING TRENDS AND OPPORTUNITIES (INDICATIVE)

The Goal	Key business themes addressed by this Goal	Proposed indicators to monitor progress
<text></text>	 Electricity access Electricity availability and reliability Renewable energy Energy efficiency Infrastructure investments Environmental investments 	 Planned capacity against project electricity demand over the long term, broken down by energy source and regulatory regime Percentage of population unserved in licensed distribution or service areas How much fuel, electricity, heat, steam and cooling in MWh your organization has purchased and consumed during the reporting year Energy consumption within the organization Energy consumption outside of the organization



UNDERSTANDING TRENDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Health is a fundamental human right and a key indicator of sustainable development.
- Poor health threatens the rights of children to education, limits economic opportunities for men and women and increases poverty within communities and countries around the world.
- Health is impacted by poverty and strongly connected to other aspects of sustainable development, including water and sanitation, gender equality, climate change and peace and stability.
- Billions of people are left without access to essential medicines and the global amount of waste is estimated to triple in the coming year, with severe effects on health.



- At minimum business has a responsibility to respect all human rights, including the right to health.
- Small, medium and large companies can both benefit from and contribute to achieving healthy societies.
- By ensuring that workers have safe working conditions and access to health services, companies establish healthier staff and better relationships which in many cases has positive effects on productivity.



UNDERSTANDING TRENDS AND OPPORTUNITIES (INDICATIVE)

The Goal	Key business themes addressed by this Goal	Proposed indicators to monitor progress
<section-header></section-header>	 Occupational health and safety Access to medicines Access to quality essential health care services Air quality Water quality 	 Portion of financial R&D investments dedicated to Index Diseases out of the company's total R&D expenditures % of facilities adhering to relevant water quality standard(s) Type of injury and rates of injury, occupational diseases, lost days, and absenteeism, and total number of work- related fatalities, by region and by gender Where the Company has set up health services for workers, does it make the service available to the family and community members? If yes, how many people have benefited from this service?





SDG 4 : QUALITY EDUCATION WHAT SHOULD BE MEASURED ?



Example of indicators related to internal stakeholders

- Average hours of training per year per employee by gender, and by employee category
- % of employees and managers trained on human rights, environmental protection, health and safety
- Actions taken to develop and enhance the highest governance body's collective knowledge of economic, environmental and social topics.

Example of indicators related to external stakeholders

- Number of internships and apprenticeships offered annually to young unemployed
- Number of scholarships provided to young people from local communities (developing countries)
- Number of partnerships with educational institutions to develop new skills and competencies for young people and people from local community (or else disadvantaged groups of stakeholders, i.e. disabled)





